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Die Bevölkerung Oesterreichs; auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December, 1890. Von DR. HEINRICH RAUCHBERG. Wien, Alfred Hölder, 1895. — Large 8vo, 530 pp.

The Slums of Great Cities. Seventh Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor. By CARROLL D. WRIGHT. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1894. — 620 pp.

Versuch einer Bevölkerungslehre; ausgehend von einer Kritik des Malthus'schen Bevölkerungsprincips. Von DR. FRANK FETTER. Jena, Verlag von Gustav Fischer, 1894. — 97 pp.

The question of population is so fundamental in all social science that it is of perennial interest. The practical statistician, on the one hand, tries to illuminate his figures by some theory which will coördinate his facts; while the sociologist, on the other hand, seeks in statistics to find illustration of and support for his theoretical superstructure. The three works before us are of interest to both statistician and sociologist.

The object of Dr. Rauchberg's stately volume, according to the author, who was the active chief of the Austrian census of 1890, is to make the results of that census accessible to the ordinary student, especially one interested in the study of the social sciences. This has been done by the most thorough and scientific analysis of the results of the census, with especial reference to the political and social changes going on in the population. Detailed attention is directed to the question of migration, the growth of cities, the housing of the people and occupations and professions. The work is a model of what such an undertaking should be and reflects credit not only upon the author but upon the census itself, which seems to have been of a very thorough and detailed character.

The mere analysis of the Austrian census would not in itself be of sufficient interest to commend such a work to any but a small circle of American readers. The author, however, has treated his facts with such keen appreciation of the great questions of modern social development that the book becomes a repertory of inductive material for the sociologist. It will repay the latter, perhaps, to turn a moment from the study of primitive institutions to this scientific presentation by means of statistics of the changes going on in the constitution of a great modern civilized nation. It will be possible to indicate here only a few of the many interesting facts brought out.

The fundamental question in a growing population is the character of its increase. Rauchberg distinctly rejects the Malthusian

doctrine. He declares that while population has been increasing in Austria, the rate of increase is growing smaller and the increase is due to the most favorable cause, *viz.*, a diminishing death-rate. At the same time that population has been increasing at a slower rate, prices of food have been diminishing and wages increasing. The hektoliter of the principal kinds of food, which cost nine days' labor in the "forties" and seven days' in the "seventies," cost only five days' labor in the "eighties." The meaning of this is that population no longer follows the curve of bare subsistence, but is establishing a new "standard of living" for itself.

Austria, again, is just breaking away from the trammels of feudal customs and developing into an industrial state. One sign of this is the internal migration. The percentage of strangers in the commune was 21.3 in 1869; in 1890 it was 36.1. This migratory movement is principally from the country to the city. Thirty years ago only one-fifth, now nearly one-third, of the population live in places of 2000 inhabitants. Out of 100 persons engaged in gainful occupations, there had migrated, in agriculture 29, in industry 55, in trade and transportation 62, in public service and professions 66. The chief cause of this migration is the difference in the level of wages, and this subject is carefully analyzed. One evil that flows from it is the high rent and consequent over-crowding of tenements in cities, which have grown so rapidly that they have not been able to provide house accommodation. The great question connected with the phenomenon is whether the city populations will be able to assimilate these new elements without lowering their standard of life.

On the whole, Rauchberg is inclined to take an optimistic view of these changes in the modern industrial system. The number of independent farmers has decreased, although in industry the small enterprise still holds its own. Still the whole industrial life has become more intense; population breaks over its former narrow bounds; different elements of the national life are intermingling; the old social classes are disappearing and Austria is entering upon the modern socialization (*Vergesellschaftung*) of production. Such a movement will demand, indeed, a reforming of the administrative organization which was built up for a home-staying (*sesshafte*) population. One of the first steps in this direction is the organization of the market for labor; for the author fears most of all a lowering of the standard of life by the migration of the lower-paid laborers into the crowded cities. Emigration beyond seas he looks upon with great disfavor, declaring that it destroys the standard of life of the

new country by introducing cheap labor, while the emigrants, aided by virgin soil and machinery, compete with the home country so as to make conditions there more difficult. "Hier ein Verlust, dort kein Gewinn, beiderseits aber eine Gefahr." Seldom has emigration received harsher condemnation.

Space does not permit further citation of interesting points. Dr. Rauchberg's book is a brilliant example of the use of statistics as an instrument of investigation in sociology. If our sociologists could forget for the moment *Vaterrecht* and *Mutterrecht*, exogamous and endogamous marriages, *etc.*, they would find here some extremely interesting facts about social organization and evolution.

Commissioner Wright's special report on *The Slums of Great Cities* was prepared in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, of July 20, 1892. The amount of \$20,000 appropriated for the investigation proved to be sufficient only for certain districts in four cities, Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, comprising a population of 83,352 persons. To take a similar census of the slum districts of the sixteen cities of two hundred thousand inhabitants each, as originally contemplated, comprising a slum population of probably 800,000, would have involved an expenditure of from \$125,000 to \$150,000. As the commissioner remarks: "It is somewhat doubtful if the results would be commensurate with the expense—that is to say, it may be that the results of the present investigation are sufficiently indicative of all the conditions without any further study."

An analysis of this report is of interest to the student of social conditions from two points of view. First, as to the actual results in throwing light upon the condition and character of the poorest portion of the population in our great cities; here the report will be indicative only. Second, as to the method employed in making the investigation, whether it was adequate and satisfactory, and up to the latest scientific requirements.

In respect to results, some of the interesting points brought out are as follows:

Who live in the slums? With the exception of Chicago, the colored population is less numerously represented in the slums than in the city at large. The foreign-born, on the other hand, are much more numerous in the slums than in the total population. The total foreign-born in the city of Baltimore is 15.88 per cent of the total population, but in the slum district canvassed it is 40.21 per cent. The figures for Chicago are 40.9 per cent for the city and 57.51 per

cent for the slums ; in New York, 42.23 per cent for the city and 62.58 per cent for the slums ; and in Philadelphia, 25.74 per cent for the city and 60.45 per cent for the slums. These figures are conclusive.

The analysis by nationality is much less conclusive because only a portion of the slum district in each city was taken, and in the well-known concentration of nationalities which characterizes cities the omission or inclusion of certain blocks (*e.g.*, Bohemian and Italian districts in upper New York) might easily change the proportions. The nationalities most numerous represented in the districts canvassed were : in New York, Italians 45.27 per cent ; in Baltimore, Germans 23.9 per cent, Russians and Poles 9.04 per cent ; in Philadelphia, Italians 24.15 per cent, Russians and Poles 23.2 per cent ; in Chicago, Italians 16.7 per cent, Russians and Poles 17.07 per cent. These figures point unmistakably to the character of our recent immigration.

In regard to demographic characteristics the results are not particularly new. The number of males exceeds that of females ; the size of family is slightly larger than usual in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, while in Baltimore it is smaller ; the proportion of married persons is larger in the slums than in the total population, — a fact that is due, probably, to the large proportion of the foreign-born. Illiteracy is heavy, occupations are varied, and physical ailments remarkably absent.

In regard to general social condition, we find over-crowding to be especially common in New York and Chicago, the number of persons to a dwelling being 36.79 in the former city and 15.51 in the latter. Sanitary condition was generally reported "fair" or "good," very seldom "excellent." The cubic space per individual in sleeping rooms was generally less than is desirable. The biological examination of the air of tenements showed a remarkable absence of bacteria.

The methods employed in this investigation seem to have been as thorough as the subject permitted. The examination of the air, the measurement of rooms and the analysis of sanitary conditions were rather novel. The comparisons in respect to vital statistics and criminality with the population of the whole city are not very convincing, because of the lack of general statistics. The results in regard to health seem to need confirmation. In fact, the whole subject is so complicated that investigations covering a smaller area, or the conditions in one occupation or among persons of one nationality,

will probably yield better results than these more ambitious undertakings. The "monograph" or the private investigation seems to be more in place here than the "census."

Dr. Fetter's essay on the theory of population appears as one of the publications of Professor Conrad's seminarium at the University of Halle. The first part is a critical examination of Malthus's theory of population, especially of his use of terms; and although the discussion is somewhat difficult to follow in its German dress, yet it appears that Malthus used his terms in many different senses, so that it is impossible to say that he succeeded in formulating a true law of population (page 44).

Of more practical interest is the author's excellent collation of recent statistics for the purpose of showing the movement of modern population. The marriage-rate is decreasing in almost all countries, and the birth-rate is also decreasing. Notwithstanding this, population is increasing, owing to a corresponding decrease in the death-rate. Any prospective check on population must be looked for in one of two directions, either in an advanced age at marriage, or in a smaller number of children per marriage. Statistics do not show that age at marriage is advancing. They do show that there is a tendency to smaller families, especially among the middle classes, who are actuated by the desire to maintain and improve their standard of life. The true check upon over-population is psychological. This thought is not new, but Dr. Fetter has supported it with some very ingenious investigations of the relative birth-rate between classes as exemplified by a great variety of statistics from Paris, Berlin, London, the United States and elsewhere.

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH.

Coöperative Production. By BENJAMIN JONES. Oxford, University Press, 1893. — 550 pp.

This volume contains the completest statement yet made of the coöperation idea in England. The reader should keep in mind that Mr. Jones is the manager of the London Coöperative Wholesale Society. The ideal of this society is not that of the profit sharer or of the Labor Association, which promotes production-coöperation with partnership of the worker. If Mr. Maxwell, of the great rival Scottish society, had written this book, we should have had distinct emphasis upon "profit for the worker." Over this relation of the worker to the profits, a long and somewhat bitter fight has been waged. Year after year resolutions have been passed, such as that in Bristol, 1893, urging 'the principle of copartnership of labor as